WASHINGTON, D. C. THURSDAY MORNING. JUNE 4, 1885.

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VOL. XXV---NO. 160.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

MR PETER LUMSDEN POINTS OUT RUSSIA'S NEXT OBJECT OF ATTACK. Akrobat Ceded to Bussia-British Cabinet and

the Irish Crimes Act-Imprisoned in a Burning Pit-Minister Pholps's Remarks-What Landon, June 3.-Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, president of the board of trade, In a speech at Birmingham this evening, said he believed that the Afghan difficulty

would soon be finally settled. He attached great importance to the friendship of France. England's object in remaining in Egypt was to secure the independence of the country; to secure to the Egyptians a settled form of government, and to relieve the peasants from excessive taxation. After England's sacrifices Egypt could not tolerate England's departure, which would be the signal for some other power to assume a prependerating influence there. She had a right to expect that some guarantee would be given that other nations would be as solf-denying as England.

given that other nations would be as solfdenying as England.

A dispatch from Sinjon says: The Russians are evacuating Penjdeh, but nublic
notice of its cession has been posted at
Herat. The Afghan soldiers are greatly
incensed. They had expected to avenge
their defeat. Influential Afghans here
explain that they would prefer to fight
Russia alone first in order to show the
Mallahs that they are fighting for Islam,
not for England, and thus light a religious
flame, and make every Afghan man,
woman, and children a Ghazi.

Constantinopis, June 3.—Sir Peter
Lumadan, before his departure from this
city, expressed the opinion that the
Murghab valley wil! be the next
object of Russian attack. He thought
the dispatch of a Britis, commission to Cashmere usedless, that

object of Russian attack. He thought the dispatch of a British commission to Cashmere needless, that country being as thoroughy Sritish as if incorporated in the empire. The Turcomans, he said, are splendid fighters, and would have risen in our favor if England had decided to fight.

VIENNA, June 3.—It is reported here that Akrobat has been ceded to Russia.

BRITISH CARINET—IRISH CRIMES ACT.

LONDON, June 3.—The majority of the

LONDON, June 3.—The majority of the cabinet, led by Earl Spencer, have deter-mined to maintain the following prowisions of the Irish crimes act: First, enabling a change of venue of a trial; seeond, giving power to try special cases
with special jurors; third, giving power
to try summarily for intimidation before
two resident magistrates; fourth, giving
power to conduct a preliminary secret
evamination. A compromise has been

posal of Sir Charles Dilke to limit the operation of the act to one year.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, president of the board of trade, delivered a speech at Birmingham this evening. He said he wished the liberals to have more faith in wished the liberals to have more faith in the said he wished the liberals to have more faith in the said he wished the liberals to have more faith in the said he wished to give a banquet in his honor wished the liberals to have more faith in their remedial legislation. He attributed the pacific state of Ireland not to co-orcion, but to the reform of the land laws and the removal of deep-scated agrarian grievanees. Coercion was only for an emergency, and when that emergency was past, it was the duty of a wise statesman to suck for the causes of discontent and attenut to remedy then a wise statesman to seek for the causes of discontent and attempt to remedy them. The task of the new parliament would be to give the widest possible self-government to Ireland consistent with the integrity of the empire, and to find a safe mean between separation, which would be disastrous to Ireland and dangerous to Fendand and excessive centralization.

management of every government department; direct attention to reform in pamont, direct attention to retorm in par-liamentary procedure, especially as re-gards hours of business and recourse largely to committees; pass a large scheme of reform for the local government of Ireland, England, and the metropolis; reestablish the alliance with Turkey, and face any responsibility for the security of India. Lord Handolph was confident, however, that if the Tories were placed in power Russia would advance no fur-ther. The Tories were the real peace and reform party; the Liberals were only shams, imposters, and humbugs.

MINISTER PENDLETON'S NEXT TASK. LONDON, June 3 .- A dispatch to Reu-AONDON, June 3.—A dispatch to Reu-ter's Telegraph Company from Berlin says: "It is understood that the next task of Mr. Pendleton, the United States minister, will be to resume negotiations regarding the position of minors born in America, sons of German parents, who, after being naturalized in America, take my their vessidance in German. The arter being naturalized in America, take up their residence in Germany. The negotiations commenced by Mr. Kassen were without result, the principal point of dispute being whether the government could, in the interests of public order, refuse such minors the right of residence in

MINISTER PHELPS AT A BANQUET. LONDON, June 3,-United States Minto NDON, June 3.—United States Min-ister Pholps was the principal guest of the evening at the banquet given to the judges by Lerd Mayor Fowler at the Mansion House to-night. The other Americans present were Consul General Waller, Secretary of Legation White, and

Waller, Secretary of Legation white, and Mr. Gillig.

The lord mayor, in proposing the toast to the United States, stated that he hoped soon to have the honor of entertaining ex-President Arthur.

Mr. Phelps, in responding to the toast, said that he had no such claims to the heavitalities of Englishmen as his productions.

said that he had no such claims to the hospitalities of Englishmen as his predecessor, Mr. Lowell, had established, and therefore the flattering reception that had been accorded to him was all the mors gratifying. He ascribed the warmth of his welcome to the natural and abiding love between Englishmen and Americans, which was featured and constantly break, which was fostered and constantly broad which was fostered and constantly broad-ened and deepened by their groat inter-national intercourse. He assured his hearers of the pleasure with which Ameri-caus viewed the settlament of the ques-tions between Esgland and Russia, and sulogized the British judiciary, whose de-cisions were revered in America.

LONDON, June 3.—The English delegates to the plenary Sucz canal commission at Paris have been instructed to continue to oppose the Fronch proposals for a mixed commission of surveillance,

and to make counter proposals to vest the supreme power of supervision in the Egyptian government, assisted by a con-sultative board consisting of the foreign consuls at Cairo. IMPHISONED IN A BURNING PIT.

LONDON, June 3 .- A dispatch received here this afternoon from Durham, says that fire broke out in the Philadelphia colliary, sixuated near that city, at noon to-day. Three hundred miners are in the pit, and all attempts so far to subdue the flames or render assistance to the imprisoned man have falled. Great excitances oned men have failed. Great excitement exists, and it is feared that the majority

of the entombed miners will perish. A large force of men is at work at the col-liery trying to rescout them. The latest advices from Durham state that twelve more colliers have been rescued, and that only thirteen are new imprisented in the mines.

MR. BAYARD AT ST. LOUIS.

The Secretary of State Heartily Reectved-He Expresses His Appreciation of the Importance of the Great Mississippt Valley - Promises for President Cleveland.

Sr. Louis, Mo., June 3 .- Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, Secretary of State, accompanied by Mr. Bryan, his private secretary, arrived here this morning, en route to Columbia, Mo., where he is to deliver the annual address before the students of the state university. He was met at St. Louis by Senator Vest and a committee of citizens, composed of Col. John G. Prather, Judgo J. J. Lindley, Hon. E. C. Kehr, and Messra. Charles W. Francis, and Edward Wilherson. He was escorted in a carriage over the bridge and to the hotel, where he was received by Mayor

hotel, where he was received by Mayor Francis and a committee of prominent citizens with a brief address of welcome. Mr. Bayard shortly afterward break fasted with Mayor Francis, Senator Vest, and Hon. George W. Allen.

After the breakfast, Secretary Bayard, escorted by the reception committee, drove to the Merchants' Exchange. An informal reception was first held in the reading room, where a body of members of the exchange met Mr. Bayard, and the public were admitted to the main hall, which was packed almost to suffocation. The galleries and parts of the floor were occupied by ladies. Secretary Bayard was escorted to the platform in the main hall by President Haarstick, of the exchange. After turnultuous cheering Sec-After tumultuous cheering Sec. change. After tum: retary Bayard said:

change. After tumultuous cheering Scoretary Bayard said:

I would like all to feel the unqualified satisfaction it affords to meet, for the first time, such a large body of men who have done so much to advance the interest of the great inland sea of the country. In my mind the Misuasippi valley occupies as important a position as the Atlantic and Parific coasts. I have always tried to do as much for that section of the country as for any other. I appeal to every congressman, overy senator, every man with whom I have been associated in public life, to prove that mobody has done more than I have done to advance the interests of the great valley. I have seconded the interests of your great Capt. Eads, to open, not only Memphis and New Orleans, but also sit, Louis to the commerce of the world through this great river. This is not my desire alone. As one of the advisers of President Cleveland, I think I am justified in eaving that the administration will make every endeavor to allay every remann of sectional feeling in every particular, the administration is for the whole country, and not for only a part of it. Go on without fear, emberk in your enterprise, be at ease, and everything, you may be sure, will be done to protect and advance the interests of every citizen of the United States.

Addresses were also made by Senator Vest and others, after which Secretary Bayard was shown over the Scor and

Bayard was shown over the Score and in-troduced to many of those present. He was then driven to the St. Lonis Club House, where he lunched with the re-ception committee and invited guests. Later he was driven about the city and two resident magnerates forminary secret power to conduct a preliminary secret examination. A compromise has been arranged with the minority on the proposal of Sir Charles Dilke to limit the leaves at 8:39 p.m. for Columbia, Mo., where he delivers the annual address between the control of the act to one year.

is proposed to give a banquet in his honor Saturday night,

Prof. Odlum's Fatal Jump-Verdict of the

Coroner's Jury.

New York, June 3.—A coroner's jury to-day listoned to testianouy in regard to Prof. Odium's fatal jump from the Brooklyn bridge. Among the witnesses examined were Capt. Paul Boyton and Coleridge H. Herbert, an intimate friend of the deceased. Both declared that efforts had been made to dissuade Odlum from attempting the feat, but that he was determined to make the jump. His object, they be disastrous to Ireland and dangerous to England, and excessive centralization, which would impede legislation.

WHAT THE TORIES WILL DO, IF—
LONDON, June 3.—Lord Randelph Churchill, addressing a gathering of consorvatives to-night, said the tories, if resturned to power, would make an inquiry fato the causes of the present unexampled depression in trade, and by a comprehensive revision of the fiscal revue arrangements, restore to the working classes their commercial and manufacturing predominance. The tories would also promote parisimentary inquiry into the expenditure and manugaement of every government depart—

Typegraphical to make the jump. His object, they said was to make a reputation which would ask they call was to make a reputation which would not be assumed a twinting the summer at seaside reachibilitos during the summ

Typographical Union Convention. NEW YORK, June 3 .- The convention of the International Typographical Union was con-tinued to-day. Messrs. W. M. Graydon, jr., of this city; Samuel S. Green, of Lonisville, and W. J. Hammond, of New Orleans, were chosen W. J. Hammond, of New Orleans, were chosen delegates to the congress of the Federation of Organized Trade and Labor Unions to be hold at Washington next December. Through the Philadelphia delegate an invitation was extended to the members of the convention to visit the office of the Philadelphia Ledger by its proprietor, George W. Childs. The invitation was accepted. The delegate from Topeka, Kan, asked that the convention financially sasts the union men who are on strike at the Commonically office in that city. The request will be considered. The delegate from Hallmore moved that subordinate unions insist that candidates for membership shall be up in the requirements of the crast. This will be acted on to-morrow.

The Grave of Alex. H. Stephens.

The Grave of Alex. H. Stephens. Augusta, Ga., June 3.—To-day Adjt. Gen ohn A. Stephens, who is the executor of his John A. Stephens, who is the executor of his late uncle, A. H. Stephens, will stop at Craw-fordsville and execute a deed of Liberty Hall, Mr. Stephens's old home, to the Stephens Memorial Association. Vesterday the work of preparing the grave for the Tomains of the Old Commoner was commoneed in the front yard of Liberty Hall, and everything will be in readiness for the ceremonies of the 10th instant, when the remains of 600. Stevens will be removed from the vanit in Atlanta, where they were birted in March, 1883. The grave will be in the front walk leading to the door of Liberty Hall, and the mountment, when creeted, can be seen from the Georgia railroad.

Memorial to Queen Victoria. York, Pa., June 3.—The first business sea sion of the Women's Foreign and Home Mis sion of the Women's Foreign and Home Missionary Society of the Evangelical Church was called to order at 9 o'clock this morning by the Prisident, Mrs. J. S. Detwiller, of Omaha, who reported in compliance with the instructions of the last convention to memorialize Her Majosty Queen Victoria of England and Empress of India, praying her to adopt measures for the suppression of child marriage and its consequent evils. Twenty-one women beards representing 30,000 Christian women, united in the memorial on behalf of the 125,000,000 wemen and girls of India.

Ludians Scattering.

San Francisco, June 3.—Maj. Gen. Pope to day received a copy of the following dispatch, addressed to the assistant adjutant general of

ddressed to the assistant adjutant general of

addressed to the assistant adjutant general of the department of Arizona:

"Cayp on the Gria River, Twenty Miles Brlow Sciello Chies, June 1. The main body of Indians is scattered in the mountails between Duck creek, on the West Glia, and south. Charts is still out hunting thom. My scouls think it possible some scattered ones may go back to Apache. I think I am between raiding party and main camp.

"Shith, Captain th Cavalry,"

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

The hearing in the Winans divorce suit has an adjourned until September in conse-ence of Referee Nash having gone to Europe. quenes of Referee Nash having gone to Europe.

—A fatal malady has attacked eattle in the vicinity of Toscalonas. Als. It resembles meningitis, but it is surributed to the esting of some poleonous growth.

—The Hessian fly is doing great dampsge to the crops in Frederick county, Md. and in Kansas. The ravages of the fly are expected to very much shorten the wheat crop.

—The New Hampshire house of representatives organized reserving by the choice of Edgar Aldrich, Republican, speaker. Gov. Currier will be languaged to-day.

—The board of coversors of Harvard College.

urrier will be inaugurated to-day.

The board of oversoers of Harvard College exterday voied to recommend to the corporation that no honorary degreeshall be conferred a compliment to mere official position.

The gamblers and salocu-keepsra of hieses have been greatly surprised by a ringent over issued by the chief of police, in effect of which will be to close up all smbling losters, and prevent the sale of quoe to minors and dramken men. The order two contracts to him to be the sale of the contract of th

INDUSTRIAL QUESTION.

CIVILIZATION HAS REACHED A HIGHER POINT CONDITION OF LABOR.

Upward Steals the Life of Han"-The Contary of Material Progress-Light Breaking All Around the Globe-The Richest Nation in a Rich World.

Hon. Stephen B. Elkins delivered, by invitation, an address at the annual commencement of the University of the State of Missouri at Columbia on yesterday. Subject. "The Industrial Question in the

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN presents its readers with the following extracts from the address, and regrets that space prevents the publication of the speech on-

Wealth honestly acquired stands for frugality, thrilt, self-denial, personal effort, and personal sacrifice. Labor stands for quite as much, and is equally deserving. They are the greatest forces in civilization, without which it would perish. Both after require and should have in an equal degree all the aid, encouragement, and protection that the law or individuals can afford them. If capital is in disress, lebor is in trouble, if it leaves a country, labor also disappears. Injury to capital through individual or state action is hirtful to labor. Labor can meyer gain any advantage from the

tire:

Twenty-five years ago, fired with the enthusiasm of youth, I uttered on this platform words of strong faith in buman progress. The experience of a quarter of a century only moves me to repeat this conviction: Man's career from the beginning has been marked by improvement; he is now better, wiser, and stronger than ever. The history of humanity is the record of a gradual development from lower to higher organization. Oeddent to this law of evolution, society has made like pregress. This sidvance has not been censiant, but it has been certain; made in circles and cycles through which ever "upward steals the life of man."

The world was never so rich in accumulated wealth, comforts of civilization, culture, intelligence, and charity. The average condition of the people is better than in any former point, and light is breaking all around the globe. The dark regions of Africa, discovered to-morrow. India and the islands of the soa are yielding to the influences of a better civilization than they have ever known. In every land the people know more, have more liberty, and enjoy more rights.

The material progress made during the ninetenth century, especially in the last flfly years, surpasses that of all other periods of history. In Europe and the United States wealth has increased since 1800 three times faster than population. Machinery has multi-plied until the productive power in the United States wealth has increased from 1800 to 1834 forty-three thousand two hundred and forty millions of dollars. According to Multiple 1800 flows the lower to see the son that is not the united States wealth has increased from 1800 to 1834 forty-three thousand two hundred and forty millions of dollars. According to Multiple 1800 flows periods of the little and forty millions of dollars. According to Multiple 1800 flows periods of the seed of the seed of the seed of the little and forty millions of dollars. states and England alone is equal to the power of a thousand million men. History says the 7,000,000 workers in England can produce as much in six months as would have required, force of the world one year to equal. In the United States wealth it has increased from 1850 to 1884 forty-three thousand two hundred and forty millions of dollars. According to Mulhall, since 1850 Great. Britain has almost trobled her wealth: France has quadrupled in wealth six fold, and at present we are growing nearly four millions richer at sunset than sturies each day. The accumulations of Europe and the United States make up thatly \$11,000,000, and the increase in positive quitres less than one-half of the manual labor that was required in 1853 to produce an equal amount of substatence. The domain of mature has been invaded by extence, and her excert forces made asberviour to the will of matural they stand road. Puring this period great progress has been made in political and intellectual development. The schools colleges, sayimus, hospitals; churches, and benevolent institutions found everywhere are the monuscust of increasing charity and phistory of material progress. May we not believe that it will furnish the foundation for a moral profess, on less wonderful in the twentish century, in the stadow of whose portals we have a continued the moral forces in the signs point in that furction and encourage this belief.

States takes the lead. In this rich world this nation stands the richest. The valuation only successfully been and encourage this belief in the moral flustrous of modern times. The American mation has not only successfully been and encourage this belief in the state of the state and the individual and the state and the individual and the state of the moral flustrous of modern times. The American mation has not only successfully been and experience in the state of the moral flustrous of modern times. The American mation has not pr

After this introduction, the speaker zation of the causes of discontent in European nations. In this connection he refers to the condition of labor in the United States as follows :

The great increase in population, large im

United States as follows:

The great increase in population, large immigration from Europe, amounting in four years to over 2.490,000 people, overcrowding of cities, increase in manufacturing establishments, rapid absorption of public lands, consolidation of wealth, importation of contract labor, and other causes, are reproducing in Now England, and in some of the middle and western states, many of the economic and social conditions of Europe. In the midst of great wealth, with powers of production unsurpassed, with material success unparalleled, there is, nevertheless, depression in trade and cummerce. In this land of plenty, there is in place the beginning of want, 350,000 workers are without employment, upon whose labor more than a million women and children depend for food, shelter, and clothing. How many are working on half time, fighting hunger, and in this way supporting their own existence and the existence of those depending upon them, cannot be estimated. This great army of workers stands and waits in vain for the oppostunity to earn by hones toll the mecessaries of life. Many who have employment are forced, by competition, to accept a rate of wages that yields a bare subsistence. The gap that divides the rich and the poor grows wider and deeper daily, with unmistable signs in the larger towns of a tendency to classes. In the clies, workers are forced foul air breads disease and certain death. The tenement population nearly as large as that of Chicago, and larger than that of St. Louis, Boston, or Checkmant, houses, in 190 of them from 15 to 20 families live in cach. In the eleventh ward the population and 30 for every 3,700 of population, and 30 ferrism born—said to be the mest intekly populated district in the world. It has 19 churches and missions, it for every 3,700 of population, and 30 ferrism born—said to be the mest intekly populated district in the world. It has 19 churches and missions, it for every 3,700 of population, and 30 ferrism population was in towns; now more than one-tittle is in t

The speaker then stated that in a century the United States would have a population of 200,000,000, and elaborated upon the importance of seriously considering whether we should take the risk of the control o going on under a system that permits the evils that now exist, and encourages in-dustrial war between the employer and

the employed.

After briefly reviewing the social and industrial question, as it existed in the early history of our country under the form of slavery, the speaker says:

form of slavery, the speaker says:

In this great republic, in its fresh morning life, before wrong, error, and injustice have had time to crystalize; with no inherited disposition to classes or caste, with all power in a people advancing it intelligence, with slay conturtes of recorded example and experience helmid us; the underbrush of the tyrranies, errors, and prejudices of conturtes cut away, the situation clearly in view, and the question pressing for solution, this would seem the time to begin and our country the place to salve the problem of ages. To prevent industrial war, to bring about a better distribution of wealth, to regniate the forces of competition, to secure to labor a larger share of the products it helps to create, shorier hours for work, longer hours for leisure and improvement, and to lessen the cares and distresses of poverty, is an ambition worthy of American manhood. If we shrink from the duty so plainly laid upon us or fail in the great undertaking, appe will be well night extinguished. Strugging humanity awaits the action of the great republic, to see if, after giving man government on a Christian basis, and thus take the next great step in civilization. A careful finglish writer, after studying our industrial situation, says.

"The question whether labor in America

In closing the speaker stated:

Mazzini said: "Every political question is rapidly becoming a social question, and overy social question a religious question." The aggressive civilization of to-day, the one that will conquer the world and supersede all others the one that has proved the best forman and that has lifted him up to higher planes than any other, is that built upon and shaped by the teachings of Chriss. The best thoughts of all the best thinkers and writers upon the industrial problem have found nothing equal to the words. "Lovo thy neighbor as thyself," "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you." All correct philosophy, all sound teaching and reasoning conduct us unserringly to these simple truths which combine in thouselves overy essential principle necessary to the solution of the triduciple.

In closing the speaker stated:

That the state should care for its poorer mombers in a higher degree than it has formerly done, is a duty demanded, not only by humanity and chrantsalty—and the institutions of the state should be penetrated, through and through, by Christianity—but it is also a measure required for the preservation

of the state. A sound policy should norish in the indigent classes of the population, which are the most numerous and least instructed, the view that the state is a beneficial as well as a necessary arrangement. Leastly experience advantages, to the end that they may learn to regard the state, not merely as an institution devised for the protection of the wealther classes, but as one which likewise ministers to their need and interests.

In this connection the speaker said the well-defined and intelligent judgment of the people is the final arbiter, and when

ascertained sways legislators, congresses, and courts. Fublic opinion changes law, but law nover changes public opinion. Mr. Elkins continued as follows:

Washington says: "Promote as an object of primary importance institutions for the diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of a government gives force to public opinion it is essential that public opinion abould be enlightened."

opinion it is essential, that plants symbol abould be enlightened."
Public opinion must precede state and individual action, and both must be combined. The education of the people is the safeguard of free government—the only means by which they may know what is best for their interests and how to obtain it. A state may therefore be properly invoked to continue to foster and promote education until it is made free, universal, and compulsory.

There should also be a better amory when of

versal, and compulsory.

There should also be a better supervision of state and intensate commerce, where supervision of backs, trust companies, and life tinsurance companies, and adequate measures for the establishment of popular asyings banks in all parts of the country. Protection of American industry and American labor should be more wheely festered, and made more efficient. Pauper immigration and importation of contract labor should be more efficient prevented. Patent laws should be so revised that all the benefits which the inventor secures

CHANGES IN OFFICIAL LIFE.

rifling moment, for upon this depends the leatiny of the greatest state and the life of the most beneficient government which the world has ever seen." most beneficent government which the world has ever seen."

There is no natural antagonian between capital and labor. These two forces must act together or not at all. The antagonism is between employer and employed, and comes of error on both sides. The one seeks to get as much labor as he can for the smallest wages the other to do the annalest amount of work for the most wages he can get. This, through the law of competition, leads to a constant war of interests where there should be harmony. This was minat chase, or it will wreak our we lode industrial system and social fabric. To find some means by which the incress of the employer and employed can be made the same, and a fad division of what they jointly produce, would largely aid in the solution of the quasition. Instead of seing hostile, they should be pariners. The question has another phase he sides the proper distribution of wealth or the rate of wages; the social feature adds to the difficulty of its solution. The knowledge that wealth brings social power, position, luxuries, and influence to which the worker, though born with passions, and that to all intense and purposes both he and his children, in whom he rejoices, must forever be shut out from association with the rich, arouses a feeling often harder to subdue that he knowledge that to group of the subdue that he knowledge that be does not get a largebare of what his labor helps to produce. teorganizations, Resignations, and Humors-A Few Appointments. The President has made the following appointment: Harlan Pefley, of Boise City, Idaho, to be register of the land office at Boise City, Idaho, vice Edward I. Cartis, resigned. The President has appointed John H.

Farley, of Cleveland, Ohio, to be collected of internal revenue for the eighteenth Ohio district and T. C. Bronston, of Rich-mond, Ky., to be collector of the eighth mond, Ky., to be collector of the eighth Kentucky district.

Mr. Farley, appointed collector of internal revenue for the Cleveland district, was a delegate to the national conventions at Cincinnati and Chicago, and at the last convention was one of the eighteen men who voted for Hoadly on the first ballot, but changed their vote before the delegation of the Cover Cleve.

he final announcement to Grover Clevelatid.

(ol. Stephenson, chief of the middle division of the ponsion office, has resigned by request, although the cause has not

by request, attrough the cause has been made public.

The deputy third auditor, A. M. Gangewar, has tendered his resignation to take effect June 39. Charles E. Lewis, a third-class clerk in the ponsion division of the same office, has been dismissed. W. H. Weish, of Baltimore, was yesterday appointed deputy third auditor. He is a native of Pennsylvania, and is 59 years of age. He practiced law in that state, was elected to the state sonate, and was president of that body in 1856. He was also the proprietor of the Philadalphia 496. He went to Baltimore in 1872, was the proprietor of the Baltimore Gazette, and in 1880 a democratic collector of customs for Maryland. He was attache of en made public. labor is in trouble; if it leaves a country, labor also disappears. Injury to capital through individual or state action is hurtful to labor. Labor can never gain any advantage from the oppression of capital.

It is said the country is suffering from overproduction. But so long as millions want more teed, clothing and shelter there is not too much production for them. There is now brought from abroad seven to eight hundred million of dollars worth annually of products. In 1882 there was paid in round numbers for breadsautis, seventeen millions; for manufactured cotton goods, thirty-six millions; for reges, two millions, for hides, five millions; for seel and iron, and articles manufactured from them, forty-hire millions; for pointons, there millions; for wood and woolen goods, thirteen millions; for pointoes, three millions; for wood and woolen goods, fifty-three millions; for wood and woolen goods, fifty-three millions. It have is over-production, why import these articles, when they can be produced here.

Labor is essential to the mental and physical development of man. If man does not comply with the law of labor, he degenerates. In order that this law, se essential to progress and development, should be obeyed, obsdience to it was made the means of gaining a living. "In the sweat of thy face shall thought is light."

Under the present industrial system, the toms for Maryland. He was attache of

toms for Maryland. He was attache of legation at London when Buchanan was minister. He owes his success chiefly to the efforts of Congressmen Findlay and Samuel J. Raudail.

The Illinois Democratic congressional delegation held a meeting here on Tuesday at the suggestion of one of their number, and talked over the distribution of patronage. After a pretty free discussion that it was better policy paironage. After a pretty free discussion it was agreed that it was better policy not to undortake to divide up office uniong the districts, or to arrange a slate iong the districts, or to arrange a slate names for appointment as federal officials in the state.

officials in the state.

A clerk in the sixth auditor's office, who was dismissed some time ago, wanted to know the cause, and has been informed that he was dismissed for proposing "three cheers for the Plumed Knight" in his office.

J. W. Scholl, sclerk in the third auditor's office has resigned.

itor's office, has resigned.

Two delegations, one in favor of James Caten and the other for W. W. Herbert, were at the Pestoffice Department yesterday, urging those gentlemen for the Alexandria pestoffice. andria postoffice.
Secretary Lamar has issued an order

andria postofice.

Secretary Lamar has issued an order directing that no changes in the clerical force of the Interior Department be made public.

Sixth Auditor McConville stated yesterday that the changes in his office were made for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the force. There are 370 clerks in his office, and he thinks that the services of about sixty of them can be dispensed with. Be said that for years his office had been considered the Botany bay of the Treasury Department, and that "there was a good deal of material that was worn out and worthless."

CLUVERIUS MURDER TRIAL.

CLUVERIUS MURDER TRIAL.

CLUVERIUS MURDER TRIAL.

The Clesting Argument for the Development of the Devolution of the Devolution

fense-Prosecution will Close To-

RICHMOND, VA., June 3.-Beverly T. Crump, lunior counsel for the defense in the Cluverius murder trial, addressed the court and jury this morning for nearly two hours. The strength of his argument lay in his efforts to show from the evi-dance of the commonwealth that it had been negligent in duty in trying to force a conclusion of guilt by making the testi-

many agree with the supposed theory of murder and that the murder was committed by the accused.

The speaker further picked the evidence of the prosecution to pieces and showed many discrepances and impossibilities. He asserted that the testimony for the prosecution was frightfully mixed mitted by the accused.

and incredible. Jorgas by an impressive address to the jury as to the great responsibility resting purp as to the great responsibility resting them. There were two cardinal points upon which the commonwealth relied for a conviction. The first was that the accused took the deceased to the reservoir and slow her, and the second, that there was a piece of property (the watch key) belonging to accused found there.

Cary Madison. There was not a line om the accused to her or from her to him from the accused to her or from her to him that indicated more than a cursory feeling between them. The speaker said the un-happy girl had a confederate in Richmond who mailed her the "Curtis" letter, and that that confederate was not the pris-oner, as the letter was mailed in Rich-mond March 8 or 9, and as it was in evidence that the prisoner was in Little Ply-mouth at that time, Judge Crump closed with an earnest appeal for the prisoner. The court adjourned until to-morrow, when Mr. Meredith will make the closing argument for the prosecution.

ract labor should be more effectively prevented. Patent laws should be so revised that ait the benefits which the inventor sectors shall be within reach of the poorest citizen, with the least possible delay or cost, while the creation of oppressive monopolies, burden, some to the people and enduring for an unreasonable period, should be as far as possible prevented. The building of residences, whether in citize or in the country, should be regulated by wise sanitary rules. Laws should be passed to restrict child labor, to provide for the health of those employed in factories, to prevent the adulteration of food, and to example shorter hours for labor. Overcapitalization of corporations, watering of stocks, speculation in products, by which they are prevented from reaching natural markets and rendered artificially cestly, the people should take care to check by stringent legislation. Here, as in England, when food is dear, both the death rate and crims increase. The creation of bonded dotally towns, cities, countries, and all other local governments, ought to be rigidly restricted, so that the unwisdom of clody shall not hurden the industry of tomorrow. There should be a department of labor and industry, presided ever by a Cabinet officer, whose special duty should be to care for the industrial interests of the country. They are certainly large and important enough to be under the care of a department and Cabinet officer.

The methods which now seem to promise the best results in solving the industrial problem after knowledge becomes more general, society better prepared for their adoption, are Abstraction Asia Countria. West Point Examinations,-The Coming Aunual Hop.—Mr. Palitzer's Gift.

WEST POINT, June 3.—There is a dulinoss in
he post not noticeable in previous years at this time because of the marked falling off in the number of visitors. The mymbers of the beard of visitors inspected the different departing visitors inspected the different departments this morning. Lieut Broden, scere-tary of the Volcrams Association of West Point graduates, which meets here June 12, says about ninely members of the association are coming, smoog them being Gens Stanley, Cullom, Fry, Webb, Whipple, Anderson, of the confederate service: Volc, Saxton, Gilmoro-Wilson, of cavalry fame: Sawtelle, Slocum, and Clätz. Twenty-six members of the association died during the past year. The examination of the cadets in the different classes is progressing satisfactorily to the oxamining beard and the cadets in the different classes in progressing satisfactorily to the oxamining beard and the cadets in the different classes in progressing satisfactorily to the oxamining beard and the cadets in the different classes in the control of the caracteristic and pleasant letter from Gen. Sherman has been received, in which he says he cannot come to West Point this year.

At a p. m. Gen. Merritt and staff, in full unihis time because of the marked falling off in

this year.

At 5 p.m. Gen. Merritt and staff, in full uniform, marched to the hotel and, after greating the board of visitors, escorted the latter to the seviewing stant on the plain, when a grant review of the corps of calcutoccurred, both on common and double-pick time. An hour afterward there was the usual evening parade, after which quiet rested upon the post for the night.

night.
Siw Yonk, June k.—Eleven candidates for the West Point cadetable in the gift of Congressian Pullizer were examined to-day as to their physical condition. Only six of these were able to pass the examination.

More Victims of the Plymouth Epidemic. Wilkins-Bann, Pa., June & Two more per-sons fell victims to the typhoid fever apidemic at Flymouth this afternood and several patients were taken to the hospital.

MELTON WINS THE DERBY.

THE GREAT ENGLISH MEETING AND OTHER SPORTING EVENTS.

The Nationale Capture the Jerseymen-Winners at Covington-Alexandria's Regatta Postponed Owing to Rough Water-Archer Rides the Derby Winner.

JERSEY CITY, June 3.-The Nationals won their third game here with great ease, playing splendidly, both at the bat and in the field. They collared Hughes's pitching thoroughly, and earned ten of their fourteen runs while the Jerseys did nothing effective with Powell's fine delivery. White, Hoover, Rielly, and Gladmon were conspicious for heavy hitting, and every member of the Nationals at tending to all chances that came in their way. The boys go to Newark in good spirits and will do their best to win three

NATIONALS. Moore, I. f.... Hoover, c. f. Gladmon, Sb. Reilly, Sb.... Totals 14 18 27 17

Totals...

GAMES ELSEWHERE.

GAMES ELSEWHERE.

At Trenton, N. J.—
Sase hils—Trenton, 9; Norfolk, 7. Errors—
Trenton, 15; Norfolk, 3.

At Bullalo, N. Y.—
Sase hils—Bullalo, 15; St. Louis, 5. Errors—
Bullalo, 5; St. Louis, 7.

At Newark, N. J.—
Newark, N

WINS THE DERBY. A Full Account of the Surroundings

and Incidents of the Great Race. LONDON, June 3 .- The greatest event on the Euglish sporting calendar, the race for the Derby Stakes, was run to-day at Epson Downs. The betting at the start was 75 to 40 sgainst Melton, 6 to 1 against Paradox, 10 to 1 against Royal Hampton, 4 to 1 against Xaintrailles, 7 to 1 against Crafton, 16 to 1 against King-wood, 25 to 1 against Red Ruin, 33 to 1 against Luminary, 100 to 1 against Shera-ton, 150 to 1 against Esterling, 150 to 1

against Choubra, A good start was secured. Sheraton was a piece of property (the watch key) belonging to accused found there. These was not a particle of evidence to prove that the accused had ever been near the spot. No human being had ever heard him make a threat against the deceased. There was not a whisper of a motive for taking her life. Virginis had never raised such a monster as the prosecution had painted the accused. The speaker then briefly went over the life of the prisener, and dwelt upon the alleged relations of the deceased and the accused, saying that it was propostorous for the prosecution to ask the jury to believe that the accused had seduced and debauched his cousin.

Judge Crump read a letter written by deceased to Mrs. Tunstall in June, 1884, to show that she was not deminated by the will of the accused, but that at that very time Lillian was writing love letters to Cary Madison. There was not a lime from the accused to her or from her to him, from the accused to her or from her to him, from the accused to her or from her to him, from the accused to her or from her to him, from the accused to her or from her to him, from the accused to her or from her to him from the accused to her or from her to him for the racers, of whom Kingwood and McIton were close up. At the remainder of the racers, of whom Kingwood and McIton were close up. At the remainder of the racers, of whom Kingwood and McIton were close up. At the or from and word and McIton were close up. At the racers, of whom Kingwood and McIton were close up. At the remainder of the racers, of whom Kingwood and McIton were close up. At the remainder of the racers, of whom Kingwood and McIton were close up. At the remainder of the racers, of whom Kingwood and McIton were close up. At the remainder of the racers, of whom Kingwood and McIton were close up. At the or was accused to Mrs. A tracers and were raised such a mouster of the racers, of whom Kingwood and McIton were close up. At the or was accused. The speaked the racers of exist lines, Steration was till in first plane, Steration was

winning a most exciting race. Xain-trailles finished fourth, Crafton fifth, Sheraton sixth, Red Hain seventh, Lumi-nary eighth, and Esterling last.

The attendance at Enson to-day, it is considered, was unprecedented. Besides the Prince and Princes of Wales and family the Dukes of Edinburgh and Camfamily the Dukes of Edinburgh and Cambridge and other royal personages were present. They were warmly greated on their arrival at the track. The jockey, Archer, after his victory was the recip-ient of an evation.

Racing at Covington. CINCINNATI, May 3.—The Latonia races were well attended this afternoon. The track was fair and the weather fine. First race-Purse \$400, divided, allowances:

First race—Purse \$00, divided, allowances; one rulle and an eighth. Troubadour won by half a length, Isaac Murrby second, Halifellow third. Time, 156. Mutuels paid \$9. Second race—Weller weight, selling race, purse \$400, divided; one mile. Col. Clark won by a length, Embargo second, Athlone a close third. Time, 140. Mutuels paid \$57.

Third race—Sensation stakes, for 3-year-olds, of \$100 each, half forfeit with \$1,000, of which \$500 to second, third to save entrance; six furlongs. Hankrupt was never headed, and won as he pleased, throatfull second, three lengths in front of Alfarctia third. Time, 117. Mutuels paid \$5.30.

Fourth race—Purse \$500, divided; mile heats. First heat—Keckuk was never headed and won by a length and a half from Sovereign Pat second, four lengths abead of Gold Dollar third. Time, 144%, Mutuels paid \$10.10. Second heat—Keckuk was a length in from of Sovereign Pat at the wire, and held the lead to the dinish, winning by a short length, fovereign Pat second. Gold Dollar third. Time, 1.44. Mutuels paid \$5.30.

To-Day's Racing.

The entries for the races to be run at Jerome Park and Latonia to-day are given below. At Serome the first race is a dash of a half mile, for 3-year-olds, for which Gil Bas Mink, Burfalo, Saxony, the Glenely-Feru colt, and Electric, at 115 bs. cach, and Mystery, at 112 bs. are entered.

The second race is at one mile, for all acces.

weather-land, St lbs. each.
The third event is the Westchester Handleap, for which the following are named to start!
Gen. Mouroe. 120 lbs.: Duchess, 110 lbs.; War
Yagie and Wallace. 167 bs. wach; Channel, 104
lbs.; ittes, 150 lbs.; Enoids, S 108.
This fourth race is far the Members Gup.

welter weights, gentlament riders, with Wallflower, 105 lbs.: Fawmer, 148 lbs.: Guinar, 145
lbs., and Nenetrin, 155 lbs., as starters.

The fifth race, as one and three-statements
miles, has Freegold, 115 lbs.; Chanticleer, 105
lbs.; Grudia, 102 lbs., and Windsail, 91 lbs.

The last race is a burdle handicap at one
and three-quarter miles, with fifteen entries,
declarations to be made to-day.

At Latonia five races are to be run, the first
of which is a dash of a mile and a quarter. In
which Leman, Revoice. Athione, and Halifellow, carry 119 lbs. Billy Gilmore and Halefellow 118 lbs.: Ultimatum, and Valliais 98 lbs.

This is followed by a five furlenge dash, for
which John Morris, Nallapa, Fronie, Louise,
Hasse, Juke, Acarta, and Geccola are entered;
each carrying 102 lbs.

Tha third event is the Hinyar Stakes, at one
and three-eighths miles, for 5-year olds, with
Joe Cotton, 118 lbs.; Keokuk, 118 lbs.; Vallsia,
118 lbs., and Constellation, 118 lbs.; down as
starters.

The fourth race is a dash of one and one-

starters.

The fourth race is a dash of one and one-half miles, for which the catrics are Tom Martin, Monarch, and R. Moner, 100 lbs. each; Trollope and Obernyer, 190 lbs. each; and as and R. Trollope and Obernyer, 190 lbs. each, and Last R. The last race is a dash of a mile and a half, over six hurdles, for which Assoli, 145 lbs.; Judge Jackson, 140 lbs.; Bucrphains, 132 lbs., and Alector, 130 lbs., are expected to start.

A large crowd assembled on the wharves at Alexandria yesterday afternoon at 4:30 to wit-Askandra's yearday attention as 1.0 to wis-ness the first annual regatic of the Oid Bo-minion Boat Club. The course was from Shep-part's point on the Maryland side to a point opposite the boat house, a distance of about a mile, but owing to high wind and rough water at 7 o'clock the races were declared oil.

Official Auroencements.

The heads of the departments have issued an order requesting persons having business in their several departments to transact it before Saturday, as that day will hereafter be given up to attending to official matters, and no visitors will be received on that day. This is done at the suggestion of the Freelicht, who some time ago issued an order declining to receive persons on that day.

Architect Walter, of Philadelphia, eccupied the stand yesterday at the Clark investigation. He testified that the terrace work was good.

pled the stand yesterday at the Clark in vestigation. He testified that the terrace work was good.

Contracts for stationery and miscellancous supplies for the War Department for the next fiscal year have been awarded as follows: Baliantyne & Son, J. L. Whittington, Easton & Rupp, J. F. Paret, J. D. Free, pr. C. W. Thorn & Co., E. Morrison, J. J. Chapman, V. G. Fisher, R. K. Helphenstine, George Ryneal, pr. J. W. Boteler & Son, Z. D. Gilman, M. W. Beveridge, R. Goldschmid, Barbour & Hamilton, Charles I. Kelloge, E. G. Wheeler, F. A. Schnedder, James B. Lambie, and W. S. Thompson.

Secretary Whitmey yesterday said he would not reorganise the Washington navy yard until after he had investigated the manner of conducting private ship yards, though he expects to make some changes before the end of June.

Lieux, C. A. Stone, who was the officer of the deck on the Powhatian when that vessel collided with a schooner about a your and a haif alloce, and who was afterward suspended, has been restored to the service.

The Coast Defenses Board.
The beard recently appointed by the President under an act of congress to examine and report upon the defenses and fortifications of the United States, met at the War Department at 10 o'clock a.m. yesterday. A general discussion of the purposes of the act took place, and a resolution was apopted providing for the appointment of the following committees to collect and arrange the information called for by Congress:

to collect and arrange the information called for by Congress:

"On the various kinds of armor; the pene-tration and effect of abot upon armor and earth, and guns and their ranges."—Gens, Benet, Newton, and Abbot, Commander Goed-rich, and Capt. Sciutt.
"On torpedoes, stationers and movable, and torpedo boats."—Gen. Abbot and Commander Sampson.

enlarge that capacity — Joseph Morgan, i Brastin Corning Gon. About and Capt. Since The board adjourned at 2 p. m. to 2008t New York, July 13.

Hon. S. F. Cary on the Creation. Hon, S. F. Cary on the Cranon Hon Samuel F. Cary, of Ohio, addressed an audience at Hamiline Caurch has evening on "The Mistakes of Moses," being a reply to In-gersoll. In answer to the charre that an ingersoll. In answer to the charge that an incongruity appears in the account of the creation, where a morning and evening is spoken
of before the command for light to appear was
given by the Creator, the specific sold that the
creation was merely a rearrangement of forces
to make the earth abstratis for man. The sun
already existed, though it was not visible on account of great minst that were on the surface
of the earth, and at the command it became
visible, so that it was not improper previously
to speak of morning and night. He held that
the food was not universal, but extended over
the portion of the earth inhabited by main.
This made it unnecessary that every surmal af
the earth should be taken in the arth, but only
those of the flooded district, so that there was
abundance of room in the vessel to execute
the command.

So Pensions for Whilom Deserters.

Gen. Black, commissioner of pensions, decided to-day not to take favorable action on an application for a pension by a soldier who deserted from his second term of service and again enlisted, during which enlistment he alleged he was disabled. The claimants, Gen. Black says, must seek relief through the War Department or Congress. The commissioner also rejected the clain of a soldier who deserted on his way to his regiment, and, having been captured and tried by court-marrial, was sentenced among other things to make good the time lost by describen. It was during his service under his sentence that disease attacked him and the disability followed for which he claimed a pension.

No Controversy on Civil Service Matters.

No Controversy on Civil Service Matters The civil service commission denies that there is a controversy between them and sec-retary Lamar concerning the refusal of the commission to assign a certain territory to fill a wacancy under the service. The facts in the case are simply these, that Secretary Lamar, in sending in an application for five clerks, sug-gested that one come from Dakota, but the commission could not comply with the desire, as the territory bad its quota, and would not be entitled to an application for some time. When this was explained the matter

The second concert of the Church Choral Union took place last evening at the Congre-Union took place last evening at the Congre-gational Church under the direction or John W. Robinson. There was a large audience present. After a psalmody and chorus by the union Waren S. Young sang "The Gay Hus-sar," and several other songs; Moss Ella A. Earle sang "Thine Fyes So Blue and Tender. "Yearnings," and "Maidenhood," and then several solos in connection with the chorus, being enthusiastically encored, William Wal-decker zeve an organ solo, the accommunic

The National Rifles carried a large party of lends down the river last night on the eamer W. W. Corcoran. The trip was made ensant by music, social chat, and dancing, fier a few hours sail the loat reached her harf near midnight, and the smiling faces tested the enjoyment feit by all.

A Civil Service Rule Amended, The President has amended civil service the No. 11, so that no person who has not seen absolutely appointed or employed after robation shall be admitted to examination within two years thereafter.

Big Bear's Bloody Purposes. Winnerst, June 3.—The reports that Dumont eas captured by United States soldiers at asinabolne is not credited at Saskatoon. It believed he was hovering around Batouche

rather Lodde, vicar of St. Albert, hear fid-monton, said St. Albert Big Bear was send-ing security from his reserve to the different reserves around the neighborhood. The mes-sage he gave them was to this officet; 'We are downed, and will be killed one other mother by the whites, but before we due or disappear allogether we must edgey ourselves as much as we can. Therefore we must plunder the stores and kill many white people,'

The Weather To-Day, For Washington, Baltimore, and vicinity— Fair weather in the morning, followed toward evening by local rains, slightly warmer, road. Yesterlay's local thermometric realings—At 3 a. m., 01.2°, 7 a. m., 69.9°, 11 a. m., 70.8°, 3 p. m., 73.8°, 7 p. m., 72.9°, 11 p. m., 64.9°, Mean temperature, 66.5°. maximum. 75.4°; mini-mum, 57.7°. mean relative humidity, 63.7°; total precipitation, 50 inches. Summary for June—Mean temperature,

70.5°; average precipitation, 4.42 inches; high-est temperature, 102.5°, cocurred in 1874; low-

DOCTORS AND THE WATER.

THREE CENTS.

THE MEDICAL SOCIETY TAKES A HAND IN THE FIGHT AGAINST POLLUTION.

An Interesting Exhibition of Fauns from the House Pipes What the Investigating Committee Propose to Flud Out-A Thorough Examination of the Question.

The Medical Society held their regular

meeting last evening, Dr. W. W. John-son presided in the chair, and Dr. Thes.

E. McArdle, secretary. At the pravious

meeting Drs. E. M. Schaeffer, Thomas Antisell, D. Wobster Prentice, J. For Thompson, and Louis Mackall, ir., were appointed a committee to make investigations as to the condition of the Potemac water and its alloyed contamination. The committee practically had but three days to attend to their duties and it being impracticable to present a final report on this important subject, which should be so complete in its character as to enable the society to decide on the true merits of the question. The com-mittee last night presented a preliminary report, and suggested that if the subject was deemed one demanding a fuller investigation than could be ing a fuller investigation than could be given it in the short period intervening before the usual time for the summer adjournment of the society, that the committee be continued with a view to determine not only whether there is immediate danger threatening the water supply, which so far as the Chosapeake and this can it somewhere a second likely to one canal is concerned, seemed likely to be remedied in a few days by the com-bined action of the government and the canal authorities, but also the other ques-tion affecting the water supply. The re-port continuing, states that the following premedicular was considered. What is the

ceived in the pipes?" "Do other cities periodically have a similar trouble to contend with?" "What are the relations of the results of chemical, and what of microscopical analysis, to the subject of deleterious matter in the water supply?"

With a view to the settlement of the above constituted is prepared. above questions it is proposed—

1. To have the water as it reaches the houses in the city submitted to careful analysis at different points from time to time, and to visit the different renervoirs and the vicinity of the different sources of our water supply to examine and report

proposition was considered: "What is the cause and the remedy of the fishy eder at

this time affecting the river water as re-

of our water supply to examine and report on the surroundings.

2. To collate and arrange the results of chemical and microscopical analysis of the Potomac water made this year and in past years, many of which have never been published, and others exist in de-tached and scattered reports.

3. To communicate with the health su-thorities of this and other cities and re-quest any data in their resussation.

quest any data in their possession.

4. To report at the fall meeting of the society, or sconer if necessary, the results of such inquiry for the benefit of the medical profession of this city and elsewhere, and to enable such recommendations to be made to the authorities at the tions to be made to the authorities as the

ciety may deem advisable. orderly may doem advisable.

Dr. Schaeffer gave the above as the report of a quorum of the committee then present in the hall, Drs. Mackall and Prentiss being absent, but their suggestions had been considered at a previous

The subject was discussed in relation

to the proposed continuance of the con mittee.
Dr. S. C. Busey spoke in favor of a continuance of the committee, but thought they ought to make a report at an early date, and not wait till fall, as seemed to date, and not wait the fair, as seemed to be the purport of this report. This sub-ject was one of great importance to the health of the community, and he thought that the committee ought to be requested to make as early a report as possible on the special subject for which it was ap-pointed, and then present any further re-sults at a later period.

sults at a later period. Drs. Garnett, Autisell, Schaeffer, and others took part in the discussion which followed, and it was finally agreed to continue the committee and somewhat enlarge its instructions to be in harmony with the tener of their preliminary re-

Some gentlemen feared that "sanitary apprehended, but the majority of all those who took part in the debate urged a thorough investigation without fear or favor, deeming the subject one of paramount importance.
On motion of Dr. Schaeffer, Prof. Anti-

On motion of Dr. Schaeffer, Prof. Anti-sell was made chairman in his place, as qualified by experience and years to bet-ter preside over the committee's work. A large cel, a giant crawfish, and muddy fish were exhibited as specimens of the fauna of the water pipes. was found at the residence of Prof. Alex. Graham Bell, and by him presented to the society. Violators of Virginia Fish Laws Indicted.

LYSCHRUEG, VA. June 3.—After two days investigation the grand jury of the hustings court has found twenty-eight indicthustings court has found twenty-eight indictments against violators of the fish law. The James river, which was well stocked with fish by the government several years ago, was being depondated by lilegal modes of fishing, and through the instrumentality of the Lynchburg Anglets Association, recently organized for the purpose, the matter was brought before the court. Among the oftenders are some of the best citizens of this section. Several manufactories from which deleterious substances have been thrown into the water will also be proseemed. The matter creates more then local interest, as it is a test of the validity of the state law, on which there is much difference of opinion among the best lawyers.

CURRENT RAILWAY NOTES.

Latest Information by Wire From Special It is said that the minor points in the Oregon Railway and Navigation lease to the Northern and Central Pacific Companies have been agreed upon, and the papers have been signed. Charles Francis Adams, ir., president of the Union Pacific railroad, will arrive at Portland, Oreg., to-day. On Friday Mr. Adams and School Sherman will be tendered a reception by the board of trade.

The strike on the Kennicky Central railroad

committee sent to Risamond, ya.

The 175 foreign laborers samployed on the
Reading and Pottsville railroad, above Hamburg, Fa., who strock yesterday for an increase
from \$1.0 \$1.05 per day, returned work yesterday at the old figures, the contractors flaving
therefored to import other foreigners to take
their places.

The stockholders of the Charleston and Sa-

lieved he was hovering around Batouche thing an opportunity to get his wife and traway. They have been closed to get his wife and prove the property. The Western Classification Association declares that it is imadvisable to change the basic of the existing classification as to the score from his resurve to the different classification as to the gave them was to this offset; We are need, and will be killed one after another new white, but before we die or disappear to white, but before we die or disappear.

circumstances may require.

The London committee of bondholders of the Wabash Railway Company have arranged to send to America Mr. Bald, one of their number, logeliher with Mr. Sneath, an expert accountant, who will select an American expert, and endoughtly the three will make an investigation of the accounts of the Wabash Company are more into the prospects of the

The annual meding of the stockholders of the Baltimere and I omac railroad was held in Baltimere yeared. Oden Bowle was re-elected president, Frank Thompson, vice president John & Leib, waster, and James